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being moved or accepted will be only that; the members who are at present on the district educational council will go out of office by operation of law automatically and no new members will be elected. So far as the other district boards which have been bifurcated are concerned, as my hon. Friend himself admitted, similar notifications have already been issued. I do not think I need explain why there has been delay with regard to the issue of the notifications. It is not my Friend's district educational council alone that has come in for any exceptional treatment; with regard to all district boards which have been bifurcated, the same procedure has been adopted. I may also mention for my hon. Friend's information—perhaps he knows it himself already—that in 1933 when the taluk boards were bifurcated or trifurcated in some cases, the members who represented these taluk boards on the district educational councils ceased to be members and new members who were elected by the reconstituted taluk boards took the place of the outgoing members. The same procedure is followed here also. It is on the advice of their legal advisers that the Government took such a step. My hon. Friend said that provision should have been made in the Elementary Education Act or the Local Boards Act enabling the existing members to continue. It is too late now to raise that question. I believe he was on the Select Committee which dealt with those two Bills; if he was serious about such a thing being done, that was the time when he should have raised the question. As regards his contention that these members whose terms of office have ceased by operation of law, having continued there, there may be legal difficulty about the validity of the proceedings of these district educational councils, I may assure my hon. Friend that he need not entertain any such fear. There is provision in the Elementary Education Act—section 27-A—against these proceedings being vitiated. Even if members who had no right to continue, had continued and taken part in the proceedings of the district educational council, the proceedings will not be vitiated on that account. I submit there is absolutely no ground on which an adjournment motion can be raised in this case."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It looks as if the urgency is in favour of the Government Order. The passing of G.O. No. 2076 is in the interest of the public. The cancellation of the Government Order would create much difficulty. There is no urgency in the matter. I therefore disallow the motion."

IV.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* IMPRISONMENT FOR NON-PAYMENT OF LAND REVENUE IN SOUTH KANARA.

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Mr. President, Sir, under Standing Order No. 19, I beg leave to move that the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the recent action of the Government in arresting and imprisoning respectable mirasidars of South Kanara district for non-payment of land revenue which has caused widespread panic and resentment in the district."

* The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" Sir, I beg to rise to a point of order which would explain the objection of the Government for allowing this adjournment motion. In the first place, Sir, though the hon. Member has used the words ' mirasidars ' in the amended motion which he has moved, in the original motion you will find that only one person is mentioned and his name is given there. Evidently on second thoughts, the hon. Member thought that if it is the case of only one man, it cannot be said to be of any public importance. Secondly, Sir, this is a judicial matter. The action taken by the Government was taken in pursuance of the Act—I shall presently read the section to you—and if there is any injustice committed, it is for the individual to go to court and obtain redress. This is therefore a judicial matter and cannot be discussed in this House. Thirdly, as I said, the action of the Government is in strict accordance with section 48 of the Revenue Recovery Act which runs thus:

> ' When arrears of revenue with interest and other charges cannot be liquidated by the sale of the property of the defaulter or of his surety and the Collector shall have reason to believe that the defaulter or his surety is wilfully withholding payment or has been guilty of fraudulent conduct in order to evade payment, it shall be lawful for him to cause the arrest and imprisonment of the defaulter . . .'

This is the case in the present matter. If an adjournment motion is sought to be moved in connexion with an action taken strictly under the statute—and it is not alleged that such procedure cannot be followed—I should think that the motion is inadmissible for these four reasons. Firstly, there is no urgency about the matter; secondly, this is a judicial matter; thirdly, this is not a matter of public interest, considering that only one man is concerned; and fourthly, the action that has been taken is in strict accordance with an Act of the Legislature."

* The Hon. the President:—" I take it that the most important expression in the adjournment motion is, ' it has caused widespread panic and resentment in the district.' I do not think that the matter is not urgent. I rule the motion to be in order.

" Does any hon. Member object? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter:—" Sir, I rise to object to this motion, on the ground already stated by my Hon. Colleague and also on the ground that we have since received representation from my hon. Friend, Mr. Bhatt, and we have called for facts; when they get the report from the Collector, the Government themselves will pass such order as may be just in this case. I do not want to prejudge it in any way. I must say I had some personal knowledge of the particular individual in this case—when Collector of South Kanara. As I say we are enquiring into the action of the Collector; it seems to me that making a general question of this particular case is, I submit with all respect, inappropriate to this House. The report of the Collector we have called for urgently and we will deal with it urgently. I do not think that this is such a general matter as to allow an adjournment motion being moved."

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* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I point out that this is not the time to discuss the question on its merits, when I have already ruled that it is in order. Now that the Hon. Member objects, the only procedure to be followed by me is to ask the House whether the hon. Mover has got the leave of the House to move the motion, as it has been ruled to be in order. Has the hon. Member the leave of the House?" 12-15 p.m.

(More than twenty Members rose in their places.)

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has got the leave of the House. The motion will be taken up for discussion at 4 p.m. to-day."

V.—ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have now to announce that the undermentioned Acts received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the dates mentioned against each:

(1) The Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks (Amendment) Act, 1935	16th September 1935.
(2) The Agriculturists' Loans (Madras Amendment) Act, 1935	18th September 1935.
(3) The Madras Village Courts (Amendment) Act, 1935	18th September 1935.
(4) The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1935	22nd September 1935.
(5) The Madras Prevention of Adulteration (Amendment) Act, 1935	26th September 1935.
(6) The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1935	26th September 1935.
(7) The Madras Medical Registration (Amendment) Act, 1935	3rd October 1935.
(8) The Madras Debtors' Protection (Amendment) Act, 1935	7th October 1935.

VI.—ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE COURT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"With reference to Regulation No. 8 of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science appearing in Notification of the Government of India, No. 1-10 (T), dated the 12th February 1926, made under sections 5 and 7 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, the Director of the Indian Institute of Science has requested me to inform him of the name of the nominee of the Legislative Council on the Court of that Institute. For this purpose, the Council will proceed to elect a member, and I fix 3 p.m. to-day as the latest hour by which nominations of candidates should be presented to the Secretary.

"If the number of candidates nominated exceeds one, an election will be held between 12 noon and 2 p.m. to-morrow (30th October 1935). The candidate getting the largest number of votes will be declared elected."